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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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VOLUME 4, NUMBER 17 MARCH 15, 1947 ANN WILSON HAYNES, Editor
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THE HEALTH EDUCATOR IN AN INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY*

Martin Mills, M.D., Health Officer, Richmond

Since the Richmond program in health education has not been in operation long enough to discuss any long-range results, the following report can only be an outline of the specific activities carried out by the health educator, of her relation to the work of the health department, about which one may draw his own conclusions.

A word about the city of Richmond would help in understanding the kind of problems we faced. Richmond was always an industrial city. During the war however, due to the Kaiser shipyards, there were more industrial jobs than inhabitants. The migration into the city was very great. Population increased from 23,000 in 1941 to 110,000 at the peak of the war. Today the population remains about the same, some of the population that has left being replaced with University of California student veterans. The number of industrial jobs has greatly dropped.

The employment of the health educator in Richmond is sponsored by the Rosenberg Foundation, State Department of Public Health, and the City of Richmond Health Department. Naomi Malkin Hall joined the staff on January 2, 1946.

After several weeks of orientation it was decided that the health department would work out the Evaluation Schedule of the American Public Health Association for the year 1945. This had never before been done. The needs for doing this were evident. The survey would point out the most urgent health problems. It would acquaint the health educator with the health department, community activities, and problems. Due to the short time (four weeks) that we had for working out the schedule, it was decided to obtain the help of citizens of the community. The more the staff thought of this method of doing it, the better idea it seemed. It would give the public a better understanding of the health department and its problems; it was good public relations; it was a good means of informing the public of health problems; it was perhaps a way of building a core of public leaders, well informed about the health department; the entire staff would have an important educational experience.

HEALTH SURVEY COMMITTEE

With this beginning, a Health Survey Committee was organized, consisting of representatives from at least 20 clubs and organizations including service clubs, churches, veterans organizations, labor groups, and the parent-teacher association. A representative was sent from each group; each person was given a specific job to do, and data to collect. The advantages of doing the survey together with citizens of the community immediately showed themselves. Community groups at once began to express interest in asking the health department to report on the survey to their organizations. Members of the Health Survey Committee brought back news of what was going on to their own groups. There was a sense of pride in the participating citizens, in having done a job well. Working to collect data proved to be a definite learning experience for the citizens and the health department became to them no longer an isolated part of city government. A cooperative spirit developed among the committee members.

After the Evaluation Schedule was completed and sent into the American Public Health Association, the health department staff wrote up a summary of the most important problems uncovered. The brochure was first sent to each member of the Health Survey Committee to let them see what they had accomplished.

* Presented at the Health Officer's Section, League of California Cities, San Diego, September 16, 1946.

Soon after the distribution of this brochure, the committee had a sort of a "Victory Dinner" meeting at which the A.P.H.A. appraisal together with the health department evaluation were presented. At this dinner meeting it was decided that the Survey Committee should become a permanent Richmond Citizens Health Committee, and that having helped the health department find and evaluate the health problems, the committee should help to solve them.

WORK OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE

The first project chosen was an immunization campaign, since in 1945 there were 43 cases and three deaths from diphtheria. Such a campaign has wide publicity appeal. The citizens committee became a working committee under the guidance of the health educator, and has done or assisted in the following activities in preparation for the campaign:

1. Obtaining volunteer helpers for the actual clinics.

2. Acquainting their own organizations with the campaign.

3. Publicity
   a. Posters distributed to stores, churches, housing areas.
   b. Leaflets distributed by the Boy Scouts, airplane, schools, churches.
   c. Posters put up on busses.
   d. Radio announcements over five Bay Area stations; announcements by local band leaders during their programs.
   e. News releases in daily papers, labor journals, church letters, etc.
   f. Special Stunts—Sound truck, airplane dropping leaflets.

4. Finance. Obtained $350 from the Elks for publicity expenses.

Before leaving the Health Committee we should say that the committee and the health department staff have several other projects in mind. These include a campaign of mass chest surveys and a food handlers course. It is safe to say that the committee will take an active part in all future projects of the health department.

Besides these two major activities of the health educator, the following are some of the other briefly enumerated activities.

1. Social Hygiene Day was observed for the first time in Richmond with a successful luncheon meeting, and many community leaders attending.

2. Publicity was prepared for Public Health Nurse Day.

3. Educational programs were carried out at child health conferences. Volunteers were secured to participate in and sponsor child health clinics.

4. Talks were given, materials distributed to industrial groups having mass tuberculosis surveys.

5. Routine publicity, talks to groups, film showings to clubs etc., leaflet designing, working with community committees were other activities.

6. Field training program for three University of California graduate students in health education. The projects planned for these students were as follows:
   a. Aid in developing a Neighborhood Health Council in an all Negro area in Richmond. The Health Council would carry out its own publicity for the diphtheria campaign, besides work in their own area on any future campaigns undertaken by the Citizens Health Committee.
   b. A physicians manual. This manual is a very comprehensive and useful brochure for physicians and their secretaries. The purposes behind it are to develop better rapport between physicians and the health department; to give doctors a better understanding of what is expected of them by the health department, and what they can expect in services and materials from the health department; to give new doctors an easy way of orienting themselves with regard to the health department.
   c. Preparation of bulletin boards and revision of health department's monthly newsletter. The student doing this project discovered many sources of materials, outlined several effective ideas for boards, and simplified what was formerly, because of lack of time, a difficult task for the health educator.

In conclusion, I would say, that the most important activity in Richmond of the health educator, is the organization of the Richmond Citizens' Health Committee. The organization and functioning of such a committee would not be possible without a health educator. The activities and projects that are "sparkplugged" by the health educator have given our staff and the people of Richmond a feeling of "big things doing." We are convinced that the future work of the health department will be easier and the results of our activities will be more gratifying because of the development by the health educator of an enlightened citizen health interest.

PENDING STATE HEALTH LEGISLATION—II

The following bills concerning public health and related fields are now pending before the State Legislature. This list is a continuation of the one which appeared in *California's Health*, February 28, 1947.

SENATE

S.B. 510. (Burns.) Hospitals — districts. Adds Section 32129 to the Health and Safety Code to provide that "local hospital districts shall not have power or authority to render or furnish any professional services as defined in Section 2007 of the Business and Professions Code, either directly or through persons employed by the district. Each hospital district shall comply with Section 2008 of the Business and Professions Code; provided, however, that the board of directors of a hospital district may contract with a physician and surgeon for the rendering of professional services in the hospital, under the direction or as requested by attending physicians of patients in the hospital, on such basis as does not result in any profit or gain to the district from the professional services of such physician and surgeon." Referred to Committee on Public Health and Safety.

S.B. 512. (Burns.) Hospitals — districts. Adds Section 32128 to the Health and Safety Code to provide that the board of directors of a local hospital district shall maintain and operate the hospitals in conformity with the minimum standards for approval of hospitals established and promulgated by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association or the minimum standards for approval of hospitals by the American College of Surgeons. Referred to Committee on Public Health and Safety.

S.B. 523. (Busch.) Mental hospitals — commitment. Amends Section 6600 and adds Article 3.5 to Chapter 1 of Part 4 of Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to and providing for the admission of persons believed to be mentally ill to state hospitals on certification without court commitment, providing for court proceedings in relation to such persons where requested and providing for the rights, care and support of such persons in state hospitals and for their release therefrom. Provides that applications for admission, under the additional procedure proposed, shall be made only by the local health officer and each such application shall be accompanied by certificates of two physicians. Includes other provisions pertaining to local health officers' relationship to the commitment procedure provided. Referred to Committee on Financial Institutions.

S.B. 540. (Tenney.) Hospitals—emergency services. An act, to be known as the Hospital Reimbursement Law, to add Division 22.5 to the Health and Safety Code, providing for state reimbursement to hospitals for hospital services rendered to persons sustaining motor vehicle injuries, to be administered by the State Department of Public Health, and making an appropriation of unspecified amount to the department to carry out the provisions of the act during the Ninety-ninth Fiscal Year. Referred to Committee on Public Health and Safety.

S.B. 566. (McBride.) Boarding homes—children. Amends Section 1622 of the Welfare and Institutions Code to permit increase in the state payments to city and county social service or health departments conducting inspections and licensing of boarding homes and institutions for children, with the approval of the State Department of Social Welfare. Amout to be paid for the inspection services to be the amount found necessary by the state department for proper efficient administration, but not to exceed four dollars ($4) per month per license. Referred to Committee on Social Welfare.

S.B. 567. (McBride.) Boarding homes — aged. Amends Section 2303 of the Welfare and Institutions Code to permit increase in the state payments to city and county social service or health departments conducting inspections and licensing of boarding homes and institutions for the aged, with the approval of the State Department of Social Welfare. Amount to be paid for the inspection services to be the amount found necessary by the state department for proper and efficient administration, but not to exceed four dollars ($4) per month per license. Referred to Committee on Social Welfare.

S.B. 569. (Dilworth.) Cancer—research. Requests University of California to conduct additional research on the orgin, prevention, and cure of cancer, and appropriates one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) to be expended for this purpose without regard to fiscal years. Referred to Committee on Public Health and Safety.

S.B. 616. (Judah.) Communicable diseases and vital statistics. Repeals Chapter 4 of Division 3 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to aviary registration, etc.; amends Section 2559 of the same code by deleting scarlet fever from the list of quarantinable diseases; amends Section 2571 of the same code by deleting uncinariasis or hookworm, pellagra, and beriberi from the list of reportable diseases. Repeals Sections 10010 and 10011 of the same code, relating to duties of the State Registrar in relation to the sale of caskets. Amends Section 10616, relating to affidavits accompanying applications for the birth record. Adds Section 10631, providing that the State Registrar or local registrar may, without fee, verify a date and place of birth, when the applicant can present sufficient information to identify the birth certificate. Referred to Committee on Public Health and Safety.

S.B. 690. (Hatfield, Desmond, and Crittenden.) Milk. Amends Section 479 of and adds Section 479.5 to the Agricultural Code, relating to requirements that market milk or its fluid derivatives used in the preparation of milk shakes or other mixed milk drinks shall be dispensed or poured from standard milk bottles or

single service containers. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

S.B. 696. (Keating.) Vital statistics. Adds Section 10251.5 to the Health and Safety Code, providing that "if there is no original record of birth on file, the certificate of the decree of adoption shall constitute a record of delayed birth registration, provided that the decree of adoption contains a statement of the date and place of birth. Referred to Committee on Public Health and Safety.

S.B. 788. (Salsman, Jespersen, and Dillinger.) Health insurance. An act to create and provide for a prepaid health service system for the people of the State, and to be known as the California Prepaid Health Service Act. The bill includes: General provisions relating to the intent of the act; definition of terms used, definition of medical hospital and laboratory services covered, and provisions relating to eligibility, elective coverage, contributions, creation of the Health Service Fund in the State Treasury, claims for services, and penalties. The provisions of the bill relating to administration include: Creation of the California Health Service Authority consisting of 10 members to carry out the provisions of the act except as to matters over which power is given to the Department of Employment; creation of a Medical Advisory Board consisting of the chairman of the Hospital Service Advisory Board and 10 members appointed by the Governor; and creation of a Hospital Service Advisory Board consisting of the chairman of the Medical Advisory Board and 10 members appointed by the Governor. The bill provides that the State Director of Public Health shall be an ex officio member and the chairman of the authority. Provisions relating to voluntary plans also are included in the bill. Referred to Committee on Governmental Efficiency.

S.B. 799. (Tenney.) Dental health. Repeals Sections 350 and 354 inclusive of the Health and Safety Code, relating to the Bureau of Dental Hygiene in the State Department of Public Health. Adds Sections 350 to 360 inclusive to the code, providing that the State Department of Public Health shall establish a Division of Dental Health; prescribing the division's duties, and responsibilities; authorizing the State Board of Public Health to adopt all necessary rules and regulations; and appropriating an unspecified amount to carry out the provisions of the act. Referred to Committee on Business and Professions.

S.B. 806. (Tenney and Burns.) Codification—mosquito control law. Adds Chapter 5.5, comprising Sections 2425 and 2426, inclusive, to Division 3 of the Health and Safety Code, and adds Section 40009 thereto, thereby consolidating and revising the law relating to mosquito control, and repealing acts and parts of acts specified therein. Referred to Committee on Public Health and Safety.

S.B. 828. (Collier.) Hospitals—districts. Adds Section 4052f to the Political Code and Section 25368 to the Government Code, providing that the board of supervisors of any county in which a local hospital district including the entire county has been organized, by unanimous vote, may convey to the district any real property used for hospital purposes, without consideration other than the agreement of such district to maintain the hospital for the use of the county residents. Validates such conveyances hereto made. Referred to Committee on Local Government.

S.B. 837. (Jespersen, Slater, McBride, et al.) Cerebral palsy schools. Adds Chapter 8 to Division 10 of the Education Code, providing for a Northern California and a Southern California School for Cerebral Palsied Children, under the administration of the Director of Education. Provides for the establishment and maintenance of two cerebral palsy diagnostic and treatment centers, and that every resident minor of California of suitable age and capacity, as determined by diagnosis at such centers, is entitled to enroll in the schools free of charge. Nonresident children may be admitted on payment of costs, determined by the Department of Education. Referred to Committee on Education.

S.B. 838 (A.B. 1445). (Jespersen, Slater, McBride, et al.) Crippled children—certification. Amends provisions of the Health and Safety Code, relating to physically handicapped children. Substitutes for the present court procedure a procedure whereby authorization for necessary services may be had on application to the agency of the county which has been designated by the board of supervisors to administer the provisions for handicapped children. Referred to Committee on Social Welfare.

S.B. 839. (Jespersen, McBride, Slater, et al.) Cerebral palsy—aid to school districts. Amends Sections 5153, 7201, and 7202 of and adds Sections 9618 and 9646 to Education Code, providing for additional state financial aid (amount unspecified) to school districts educating cerebral palsied children. Urgency measure. Referred to Committee on Education.

S.R. 53. (Donnelly.) Schools—lunches. Memorializes Congress to continue to furnish aid to the states for the furnishing of hot lunches to school children. Adopted Feb. 5.

ASSEMBLY

A.B. 626. (Lowrey and Brown.) Mosquito abatement districts. Amends Section 2270 (h) of the Health and Safety Code, adding amount and time limitations on the authority of boards of trustees to borrow money for district operations. Passed Assembly, Jan. 29. Passed Senate, Feb. 5. To enrollment, Feb. 5.

A.B. 627. (Brown, Lowrey, Sheridan, et al.) Mosquito abatement districts. Amends Section 4004.5 of the Political Code, permitting any county to lend any of its available funds to mosquito abatement districts. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A.B. 628. (Brown, Lowrey, Sheridan, et al.) Mosquito abatement districts. Amends Sections 2850, 2851, and 2853 of the Health and Safety Code and adds Section 2854 to the code. Clarifies the Pest Abatement Act, relating to the number of members on the board of trustees, and their expenses; provides authority to sell and acquire any lands, rights of ways, easements,

material, or other property; and provides the procedure for the sale of real property. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A.B. 629. (Brown, Lowrey, Sheridan, et al.) Mosquito abatement districts. Adds Sections 2225 and 2226 to the Health and Safety Code, providing a procedure whereby mosquito abatement districts may change their names. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A.B. 630. (Brown, Lowrey, Sheridan, et al.) Mosquito abatement districts. Amends Section 2300 of the Health and Safety Code and adds Sections 2313 and 2314. Authorizes districts to establish a cash-basis fund and an emergency fund. The cash-basis fund, not to exceed 60 percent of the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year, will enable the district to finance its own operation during the dry period when taxes are not available. The emergency fund, not to exceed 25 percent of the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year, is for the purpose of deferring unusual and unanticipated expenses incurred during epidemics or threatened epidemics of insect-borne diseases. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A.B. 631. (Brown, Lowrey, Sheridan, et al.) Mosquito abatement districts. Amends and adds to the sections of the Health and Safety Code, relating to the consolidation of mosquito abatement districts and pest abatement districts. Provides the procedure whereby contiguous mosquito abatement districts, contiguous pest districts, or any combination of contiguous mosquito abatement districts and pest abatement districts may be consolidated. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A.B. 687. (Wollenberg, Maloney, Geddes, et al.) Schools—courses of study. Amends Section 10302 of the Education Code, adding provision for exemption because of parent's or guardian's religious beliefs of elementary school pupils from "instruction in symptoms of disease, their cause, course or cure, or in medical diagnosis, anatomy, physiology, or hygiene, except insofar as hygiene deals with personal cleanliness." Referred to Committee on Education.

A.B. 711. (Thorp, Burns, and Clarke.) Milk—Sanitation. Amends Section 643.2 of the Agricultural Code, providing that it shall be lawful to handle, wash, and sterilize milk containers, and milk handling equipment in the same room where milk is separated, cooled, mixed, canned, or kept. Referred to Committee on Livestock and Dairies.

A.B. 721. (Kilpatrick and Mrs. Niehouse.) Blindness. Amends Section 3051 of the Welfare and Institutions Code relating to the provisions for medical treatment for the prevention and cure of blindness. Adds Section 3052 to the code providing that the State Department of Social Welfare may carry on an educational program and research on the causes and cure of blindness, may publish reading matter pertaining to care of the eyes and prevention of blindness, and shall cooperate with school and health authorities in the examination of the eyes of school children, and shall recommend such care and treatment as will tend to reduce the incidence of blindness in this State. Referred to Committee on Social Welfare.

A.B. 989. (Stephenson, Heisinger, Thorp, et al.) Brucellosis. An act to provide for the control of brucellosis in dairy cattle and appropriating an unspecified amount to the Department of Agriculture to administer the act during the 1947-48 fiscal year. Provides for "compulsory vaccination of all female dairy calves and optional vaccination of male dairy calves on or after January 2, 1948; that all vaccines used shall be furnished, and distribution supervised by the Department of Agriculture; etc." Referred to Committee on Livestock and Dairies.

A.B. 991. (Stephenson and Gannon.) Mosquito Abatement. Amends Section 4041.11 of the Political Code and adds Section 25843 to the Government Code, relating to the powers of boards of supervisors to take all necessary and proper steps for the eradication, extermination or control of mosquitoes, flies, and other insects and to have and exercise all the powers of a mosquito abatement district insofar as applicable. Referred to Committee on Municipal and County Government.

A.B. 1041. (Cooke.) Rodent suppression. Appropriates fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) to the Department of Agriculture for field rodent suppression of rodent pests during the 99th fiscal year. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

A.B. 1051. (Hahn.) "Public Health and Safety Fund." Amends and adds to provisions of the Business and Professions Code, relating to horse racing license fees. Creates a special fund to be known as the Public Health and Safety Fund into which is to be paid a specified part of the license fees required. Provides that the money shall be allocated to the cities and counties monthly by the State Controller, in proportion to population, to be used exclusively for ambulances and ambulance services, except that if at any time the State Department of Public Health finds and certifies to the State Controller that the ambulance service of any city is ample for its needs, the State Controller shall thereafter allocate the funds that otherwise would be allocated to a city to the county in which it is situated to be used exclusively for the care and treatment of the tuberculous, and if said department makes a similar finding as to any city and county the State Controller shall continue to make such allocation to the city and county to be used exclusively for the care and treatment of tuberculous residents. Referred to Committee on Public Morals.

A.B. 1078. (Kilpatrick.) Hospitals—Licensing and inspection. Adds Articles 1 and 2 and an article heading to Chapter 2 of Division 2; amends and renumbers Sections 1401, 1411, and 1415; amends Sections 1402-1404, 1406-1407, 1412-1414, 1416, and 1418; repeals Sections 1408-1410 of the Health and Safety Code; and repeals Section 1 of Chapter 1418 of the Statutes of 1945. Provides procedure whereby cities of more than 1,200,000 population may become licensing authority for hospitals other than those maintained by any county or city within their territorial jurisdiction,

provides for licensing and inspection by the State Department of Public Health of hospitals conducted or maintained by any county or city, requires 30-day prior written notice of proposed adoption of or changes in rules and regulations to each licensing authority and licensee, provides that rules and regulations adopted by the state board shall constitute minimum standards for the operation of hospitals, provides that records concerning any licensee or applicant shall be open for public inspection, etc. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A.B. 1079. (Kilpatrick.) Hospitals — licensing and inspection. Adds Article 4 to Chapter 2 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code, providing that any person dissatisfied with the action of any county or city licensing authority may appeal for a hearing before the State Board of Public Health, and, if aggrieved by any decision of the board, may file for review with the superior court of the county in which he lives. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A.B. 1236. (O'Day.) Food sanitation. Adds Chapter 5 to Division 21 of the Health and Safety Code, to be known as the "California Food Sanitation Act," and repeals Food Sanitation Act of 1909. Provisions cover definition of terms, sanitation requirements for food handling establishments, requirements for sterilization of used bottles and containers, inspection and licensing of walnut shelling premises, health requisities for employees and owners, and enforcement and inspection by the director of the State Department of Public Health, inspectors, and agents employed by the department, and health officers and duly authorized agents thereof. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A.B. 1244. (Delwig, McCollister, Cooke, et al.) Construction and Employment Act—youth welfare projects. Amends Section 15 of the act to provide that cities in submitting applications for an allotment, and the board in reviewing applications for projects shall give first priority to youth welfare projects and second priority to sewage projects. Each such youth welfare project must first be approved by the Youth Authority, and the maximum allotment to any city for such projects shall not exceed $250,000. Referred to Committee on Municipal and County Government.

A.B. 1247. (Lowrey.) Hospitals — county. An act to provide that "Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, county boards of supervisors are hereby empowered to provide by ordinance or resolution for the admission and care in the county hospital of any resident of their county." Referred to Committee on Municipal and County Government.

A.B. 1290. (Debs, McMillan, Mrs. Niehouse, et al.) Schools, courses of study. Adds Chapter 3.5 to Division 4 of the Education Code, providing that the governing board of any school district may establish parent education and home-making programs for study of child care, growth and management. Qualifications of teachers, standards, and minimum requirements to be set up and supervised by the State Department of Education. Referred to Committee on Education.

REPORTABLE DISEASES CAUSE 18 PERCENT OF STUDENT ILLNESS

Only 18 percent of all school absences due to illness are caused by reportable diseases.

This fact was revealed in a survey of student illness in six selected areas of California conducted by the Department of Public Health during the 1945-46 school year.

Schools in the study group reported to this department monthly, giving the number of children absent from school due to illness each month and the stated causes of such illness.

The survey was conducted with the realization that diagnosis in many cases would depend on the opinion of parent or teacher and would lack medical confirmation. In spite of this, however, it is believed that the results of the survey present a picture which is accurate when considering the broad classifications into which the illness falls, if not precisely correct so far as diagnosis of specific diseases is concerned.

A total of 159,826 children were reported to be absent 393,758 days during the school year.

In this study, 49.9 percent of all absences were attributed to respiratory infections of a nonreportable nature. Only 18 percent of all absences were due to reportable diseases, while gastro-intestinal infection accounted for 7.4 percent of the total.

These figures emphasize the fact that present state laws which provide for emergency average daily attendance funds for schools only in cases of "epidemic of unusual duration and prevalence" are wholly inadequate. Such a law completely overlooks the more common illnesses which cause children to be absent from school. This situation has led to a false emphasis on "perfect attendance" in school systems, despite the fact that the health of the child is often endangered by inadequate rest and care during periods of illness.

Tables I and II follow:

A.B. 1358. (Robertson.) Sanitary districts. Adds Sections 6546 and 6654 to Division 6 of the Health and Safety Code. Provides that none of the provisions of the District Investigation Act of 1933 shall apply to proceedings, the bonds, or the levy and collection of taxes for the payment thereof, for the acquisition or construction of sewers, septic tanks, etc., or other sewage disposal systems, when such acquisition or construction has been recommended by the health officer of the county in which the district is located as necessary as a health measure if such recommendation is given in writing, is included in the sanitary board's minutes, and such necessity is found to exist by resolution adopted by vote of four-fifths of the board members. Referred to Committee on Municipal and County Government.

(Continued on page 140)

TABLE I
ILLNESSES CAUSING SCHOOL ABSENCES IN SELECTED SCHOOL DISTRICTS, CALIFORNIA, SCHOOL YEAR 1945-1946

Cause of absence	School Districts						Total of school districts reporting
	Berkeley[1]	El Monte	Modesto[2]	San Gabriel	San Joaquin county exclusive of Stockton[3]	Stockton[1]	
Total All Illnesses:							
Days Absence							
Number	105,001	46,953	36,193	22,581	83,285	99,745	393,758
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Students							
Number	37,851	19,989	17,324	9,518	33,860	41,284	159,826
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Respiratory Infection:							
Days Absence							
Number	62,453	22,892	17,558	14,250	39,414	40,005	196,572
Percent	59.5	48.8	48.5	63.1	47.3	40.1	49.9
Number of Students							
Number	22,619	10,398	8,560	6,272	17,269	18,063	83,181
Percent	59.8	52.0	49.4	65.9	51.0	43.7	52.0
Gastro-Intestinal Infection:							
Days Absence							
Number	10,465	4,538	2,495	1,120	4,153	6,505	29,276
Percent	10.0	9.7	6.9	4.9	5.0	6.5	7.4
Number of Students							
Number	5,468	3,405	2,079	1,025	3,128	6,264	21,369
Percent	14.4	17.0	12.0	10.8	9.2	15.2	13.4
Reportable Diseases:							
Days Absence							
Number	5,887	6,308	7,422	3,512	18,197	29,487	70,813
Percent	5.6	13.4	20.5	15.6	21.9	29.6	18.0
Number of Students							
Number	825	762	1,453	488	3,137	4,277	10,942
Percent	2.2	3.8	8.4	5.1	9.3	10.4	6.9
Other Illnesses[4]:							
Days Absence							
Number	26,196	13,215	8,718	3,699	21,521	23,748	97,097
Percent	24.9	28.1	24.1	16.4	25.8	23.8	24.7
Number of Students							
Number	8,939	5,424	5,232	1,733	10,326	12,680	44,334
Percent	23.6	27.2	30.2	18.2	30.5	30.7	27.7

NOTES:
[1] Exclusive of the first and second months.
[2] Exclusive of the seventh month.
[3] San Joaquin County school districts reporting as follows:
School District 3913 reporting sixth through tenth month.
School District 3927 reporting sixth through tenth month.
School District 3930 exclusive of the eighth month.
School District 3932 reporting second through tenth month.
School District 3949 reporting second through tenth month.
School District 3963 reporting second through tenth month.
School District 3969 reporting third through tenth month.
School District 3974 reporting third through tenth month.
[4] Injuries and types of illness which did not fall in other classes.

TABLE II
CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, SCHOOL ILLNESS SURVEY, SCHOOL YEAR, 1945-1946

Cause of absence	School Districts						Total of school districts reporting
	Berkeley[1]	El Monte	Modesto[2]	San Gabriel	San Joaquin county exclusive of Stockton[3]	Stockton[1]	
Chickenpox	171	252	85	23	253	685	1,469
Diptheria		2			35	8	45
Encephalitis					1		1
Epilepsy			1	2	2	4	9
German Measles	153	3	1	16	173	117	463
Jaundice, Infectious			11		12	14	37
Malaria						1	1
Measles	134	61	1,057	172	1,966	2,235	5,625
Meningitis	1	2	1		3	4	11
Mumps	243	281	24	165	195	627	1,535
Poliomyelitis	5				1	3	9
Rheumatic Fever	8	14	4	7	41	45	119
Scarlet Fever	18	10	17	14	95	105	259
Smallpox					1[4]	1[4]	2
Tuberculosis			1	1		4	6
Undulant Fever					1		1
Whooping Cough	65	28	10	2	40	10	155
Contacts (Communicable Diseases)	27	29	32	64	155	89	396
Reactions to vaccination or immunization		80	209	22	163	325	799
Total cases	825	762	1,453	488	3,137	4,277	10,942

NOTES:
[1] Exclusive of the first and second months.
[2] Exclusive of the seventh month.
[3] San Joaquin County school districts reporting as follows:
School District 3913 reporting sixth through tenth month.
School District 3927 reporting sixth through tenth month.
School District 3930 exclusive of the eighth month.
School District 3932 reporting second through tenth month.
School District 3949 reporting second through tenth month.
School District 3963 reporting second through tenth month.
School District 3969 reporting third through tenth month.
School District 3974 reporting third through tenth month.
[4] Layman's diagnosis not confirmed by health officer.

PENDING STATE HEALTH LEGISLATION—II

(Continued from page 138)

A.B. 1359. (Robertson). Sanitary districts. Adds Section 25 to the District Investigation Act of 1933, relating to the exemption of sanitary and sanitation districts and bonds and the proceedings for the acquisition or construction of any sewer or sewage disposal improvement, when the formation of the district or the improvements have been recommended by the health officer of the county in which the district is located as necessary, if such recommendation is given in writing, is included in the legislative body's minutes, and such necessity is found to exist by resolution adopted by vote of four-fifths of the members of the legislative body. Referred to Committee on Municipal and County Government.

A.B. 1360. (Hinton.) Swimming sanitation. Amends and renumbers Section 24004 of the Health and Safety Code to be Section 24020, reading "Every person who violates any provision of this article or any rule or regulation of the State Department is guilty of a misdemeanor." Amends Section 24000 to include *all related appurtenances* in the definition of "resort." Adds Section 23999 and Sections 24004-24010 providing for regulation by the state and local health departments of the sanitation of "bathing places" similar to that now provided for public swimming pools. "Bathing place" is defined as any body of water other than a public swimming pool which is designed or used for wading, bathing or swimming in the open, including, but not confined, to any portion of the ocean or lake either natural or artificial, river or pond so used. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A.B. 1445 (S.B. 838). (Mrs. Niehouse.) Crippled children—certification. Amends provisions of the Health and Safety Code, relating to physically handicapped children. Substitutes for the present court procedure, a procedure whereby authorization for necessary services may be had on application to the agency of the county which has been designated by the board of supervisors to administer the provisions for handicapped children. Referred to Committee on Social Welfare.

A.B. 1481. (Boyd, and 28 other Assemblymen.) California Hospital Survey and Construction Act. Similar to but not identical with S.B. 353. Section 432.5, proposed in both bills for addition to the Health and Safety Code, is different; and A.B. 1481 includes an additional section, defining public agency also to mean "any corporation, no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, which is authorized to construct and operate a hospital;" and adds a provision that any provisions of the act not capable of being operative under the existing provisions of the Constitution shall become operative if, as, and when the Constitution is so amended as to make them possible of enactment. Referred to Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy.

MORBIDITY REPORT

SELECTED DISEASES—CIVILIAN CASES

Total Cases for January, 1947, 1946, 1945, and 5-Year Median (1942-1946)

Selected diseases	Current month			
	January			
	1947	1946	1945	5-year median 1942-1946
Chickenpox	4,225	2,951	5,758	4,928
Coccidioidal granuloma	4	2	2	
Conjunctivitis—acute infectious of the newborn (ophthalmia neonatorum)	2	3	3	
Diphtheria	109	172	151	127
Dysentery, bacillary	16	24	46	
Encephalitis, infectious	5	2	8	3
Epilepsy	152	134	137	
Food poisoning	63	61	16	
German measles	178	895	896	
Influenza, epidemic	63	2,305	128	461
Jaundice, infectious	6	23	28	
Malaria	10	107	6	4
Measles	602	3,596	2,010	2,010
Meningitis, meningococcic	38	106	88	88
Mumps	1,498	2,436	4,194	2,776
Pneumonia, infectious	240	421	544	448
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior	77	54	17	21
Rabies, animal	31	41	36	41
Rheumatic fever	64	67	75	
Scarlet fever	633	1,144	1,819	886
Septic sore throat	51			
Smallpox		1		1
Tuberculosis:				
Pulmonary	707	621	595	527
Other forms	38	53	37	37
Typhoid fever	5	11	9	9
Typhus fever	4	3	6	
Undulant fever	20	21	10	19
Whooping cough	515	634	1,160	926
Venereal diseases:				
Chancroid	70	34	27	
Gonococcus infection	3,456	3,046	2,547	1,361
Granuloma inguinale	6	2	6	
Lymphogranuloma venereum	25	19	23	
Syphilis	2,717	2,248	2,642	2,129

EXAMINATION

A competitive examination for the position of *rodent control officer* for the State Department of Public Health has been announced by the State Personnel Board.

Final date for filing applications for the examination is March 25, 1947. The examination will be held on April 15, 1947.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the State Personnel Board, 1015 L Street, Sacramento.

TRICHINOSIS TRACED TO BEAR MEAT

The Oregon *Health Bulletin* reports 11 cases of trichinosis were recently traced to the eating of jerked bear meat.

The bear in question, which was caught in a trap, had been feeding on a garbage dump.

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